

**National Interagency Coordination Center  
Incident Management Situation Report  
Friday, October 5, 2007 – 0530 MDT  
National Preparedness Level 1**

**National Fire Activity**

Initial attack activity: Light (107 new fires)  
 New large fires: 1 (\*)  
 Large fires contained: 3  
 Uncontained large fires: 0  
 Area Command Teams committed: 0  
 NIMOs committed: 0  
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 0  
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 0  
 Fire Use Teams committed: 0

\*\* Uncontained large fires do not include WFU or confine/contain incidents. \*\*

This will be the last daily Incident Management Situation Report. This report will be posted every Friday unless significant activity occurs.

**Southern Area (PL 2)**

New fires: 69  
 New large fires: 1  
 Uncontained large fires: 0

Incident Name	St	Unit	Size	Size Chge 24 Hrs	% CTN	Est Ctn	Totl Pers	Pers Chge 24 Hrs	Crw	Eng	Heli	Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
Potato Knob	KY	KYS	575	0	100	---	3	3	0	1	0	0	NR	PRI
* Little Brush Creek	KY	KYS	125	---	100	---	13	---	2	0	0	0	NR	PRI
Phillips Branch	KY	KYS	120	-5	100	---	20	0	2	1	0	0	NR	PRI

KYS – Kentucky DOF

**Predictive Services Discussion:** Gusty winds are expected today over a wide area from the southern California mountains across the southern Great Basin and into Colorado and Wyoming. Gusty offshore winds are on tap this weekend over portions of southern California. The Southeast will see scattered showers today and Saturday with generally warm, dry weather in the Northeast.



[http://www.nifc.gov/sixminutes/dsp\\_sixminutes.php](http://www.nifc.gov/sixminutes/dsp_sixminutes.php)

## Fire Shelter Deployment

Firefighters must never rely on fire shelters, but instead should depend on well-defined and pre-located escape routes and safety zones. However, if the need for shelter deployment should ever arise, it is imperative that the firefighter knows how to deploy and use the shelter.

- Don't think of your fire shelter as a tactical tool.
- Recognize when deployment is your only option. When considering escape, remember that you can hold your breath for only about 15 seconds while running through flames or superheated air.
- If time runs out while attempting to escape, get on the ground before the flame front arrives and finish deploying on the ground. Death is almost certain if the fire catches a person off the ground. (The optimal survival zone with or without a shelter is within a foot of the ground.) Once entrapped, the highest priority is to protect the lungs and airways.
- When deploying, remove packs and place them away from the deployment area.
- Most burnovers occur during initial attack or extended initial attack. However, burnovers have occurred when crews or individuals initiated action without direction from an Incident Management Team, adequate communication, or knowledge of current fire weather.
- Escaped fires often overwhelm initial attack resources. Many wildland fire fatalities can be directly attributed to failure to follow basic wildland fire strategy and tactics—10 Standard Fire Orders, 18 Watchout Situations, and the Downhill Checklist. Use personal protective equipment.
- Even though deploying your shelter is a last resort, time is critical when entrapped. Play it safe; give yourself ample time to deploy. Failure to adequately anticipate the severity and timing of the burnover and failure to utilize the best location and proper deployment techniques contributed to the fatalities and injuries on the Thirtymile incident. Don't let the cost of opening a shelter become a factor in your decision.
- Before passing through superheated gases, try to close the front of your shroud. You can take your shelter out of the plastic bag and use it for a heat shield to pass quickly through a hot area. If you use the shelter in this way, don't drop it or allow it to snag on brush. Remember that your lungs are still vulnerable.
- If flames contact the shelter, the glass/foil fabric heats up more rapidly. If flame contact is prolonged, spots of aluminum foil can melt or tear away, reducing protection. Even if this happens, it is still safer inside the shelter. Your flame-resistant clothing becomes your backup protection. It's even more critical to keep your nose pressed to the ground and stay in your shelter.
- Remember, direct contact with flames or hot gases is the biggest threat to your shelter. It is vital to deploy in a spot that offers the least chance of such contact. The heavier the fuels, the bigger your fuel break needs to be.
- Remember, once you commit yourself to the shelter, stay there. No matter how bad it gets inside, it is usually much worse outside. If you panic and leave the shelter, one breath of hot, toxic gases could damage your lungs. Suffocation may follow. Most firefighters were killed as a result of heat-damaged airways and lungs, not by external burns. Protect your airways and lungs at all costs by keeping your face close to the ground and staying in your shelter.

### Fires And Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES		1				1	2
	ACRES		5				0	5
Northern California	FIRES					8		8
	ACRES					3		3
Southern California	FIRES						1	1
	ACRES						0	0
Northern Rockies	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	1				1		2
	ACRES	2				0		2
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES					4	1	5
	ACRES					1	0	1
Eastern Area	FIRES					19	1	20
	ACRES					51	1	52
Southern Area	FIRES	2				65	2	69
	ACRES	23				1,323	76	1,422
TOTAL	FIRES	3	1	0	0	97	6	107
	ACRES	25	5	0	0	1,378	77	1,485

### Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES	3	30	38	18	351	7	447
	ACRES	3	2,447	61,359	696	404,672	2	469,179
Northwest	FIRES	302	276	49	39	1,878	1,077	3,621
	ACRES	60,580	262,999	82,509	327	155,885	224,884	787,184
Northern California	FIRES	201	46	5	33	2,460	695	3,440
	ACRES	218	534	105	33	81,397	126,276	208,563
Southern California	FIRES	64	162	15	34	3,549	657	4,481
	ACRES	2,479	10,047	36	2,443	23,264	308,447	346,716
Northern Rockies	FIRES	1,006	79	21	14	1,107	1,018	3,245
	ACRES	62,233	63,637	823	2,536	324,074	640,870	1,094,173
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	53	662	4	48	858	713	2,338
	ACRES	24,652	1,110,653	9	7,192	323,108	928,050	2,393,664
Western Great Basin	FIRES	4	441	7	25	209	90	776
	ACRES	60	564,012	38	379	225,115	105,421	895,025
Southwest	FIRES	704	152	9	78	920	1,489	3,352
	ACRES	13,218	1,809	1,540	674	200,600	47,458	265,299
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	926	579	15	36	1,077	493	3,126
	ACRES	3,387	11,099	569	315	112,905	14,987	143,262
Eastern Area	FIRES	487		66	30	10,688	557	11,828
	ACRES	8,464		1,374	527	142,470	46,292	199,127
Southern Area	FIRES	415		103	77	35,856	926	37,377
	ACRES	20,907		344,324	67,682	846,467	163,963	1,443,343
TOTAL	FIRES	4,165	2,427	332	432	58,953	7,722	74,031
	ACRES	196,201	2,027,237	492,686	82,804	2,839,957	2,606,650	8,245,535

<b>Ten Year Average Fires</b>	67,557
<b>Ten Year Average Acres</b>	5,736,924

\*\*\* Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments. \*\*\*

### Prescribed Fires and Acres Yesterday

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northwest	FIRES						17	17
	ACRES						941	941
Northern California	FIRES						0	0
	ACRES						209	209
Southern California	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Northern Rockies	FIRES			2		0	20	22
	ACRES			174		45	314	533
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES			0		0		0
	ACRES			5		8		13
Western Great Basin	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Southwest	FIRES							0
	ACRES							0
Rocky Mountain	FIRES			0	0	1	2	3
	ACRES			20	80	10	376	486
Eastern Area	FIRES	1		4		2	1	8
	ACRES	30		1,746		20	5	1,801
Southern Area	FIRES			2			2	4
	ACRES			34			6	40
TOTAL	FIRES	1	0	8	0	3	42	54
	ACRES	30	0	1,979	80	83	1,851	4,023

### Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES					4		4
	ACRES					20,650		20,650
Northwest	FIRES	26	69	62	6		439	602
	ACRES	9,845	19,934	9,344	1,120		35,166	75,409
Northern California	FIRES		7	8	10	44	217	286
	ACRES		441	19,979	14	5,059	12,266	37,759
Southern California	FIRES		4	13	12	6	90	125
	ACRES		180	3,256	689	77	9,512	13,714
Northern Rockies	FIRES	5	23	87	9	63	268	455
	ACRES	836	4,547	20,166	476	2,060	26,342	54,427
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES	5	24	8	5	15	68	125
	ACRES	2,164	12,051	2,807	448	9,657	21,811	48,938
Western Great Basin	FIRES		9	5	6		1	21
	ACRES		4,069	1,415	3,889		1,391	10,764
Southwest	FIRES	56	69	11	22		225	383
	ACRES	9,774	17,761	2,876	4,633		62,221	97,265
Rocky Mountain	FIRES	45	42	101	15	33	121	357
	ACRES	4,725	18,029	24,331	4,719	3,863	36,352	92,019
Eastern Area	FIRES	46		332	36	1,512	144	2,070
	ACRES	15,866		50,271	4,241	94,825	35,604	200,807
Southern Area	FIRES	29		316	72	14,926	915	16,258
	ACRES	20,321		126,198	63,069	949,627	887,119	2,046,334
TOTAL	FIRES	212	247	943	193	16,603	2,488	20,686
	ACRES	63,531	77,012	260,643	83,298	1,085,818	1,127,784	2,698,086

\*\*\* Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments. \*\*\*

### WFU Fires and Acres Year-to-Date

AREA		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska	FIRES		22	18	15	3		58
	ACRES		39,045	57,943	29,188	542		126,718
Northwest	FIRES						3	3
	ACRES						802	802
Northern California	FIRES				3	1	6	10
	ACRES				1	1	17	19
Southern California	FIRES				20		6	26
	ACRES				454		92	546
Northern Rockies	FIRES				1		74	75
	ACRES				1		90,448	90,449
Eastern Great Basin	FIRES				5	0	47	52
	ACRES				29	75	147,598	147,702
Western Great Basin	FIRES		6					6
	ACRES		3,631					3,631
Southwest	FIRES		1	5	1	39		46
	ACRES		10	5,672	149	30,002		35,833
Rocky Mountain	FIRES		11	2		8		21
	ACRES		387	0		69		456
Eastern Area	FIRES						2	2
	ACRES						11	11
Southern Area	FIRES			16		3		19
	ACRES			2,228		3,888		6,116
TOTAL	FIRES	0	40	18	67	5	188	318
	ACRES	0	43,073	57,943	37,573	767	272,927	412,283

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\*\*\* National Interagency Coordination Center \*\*\*